

Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Associate: Colorado, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania.

While extending reciprocal registration is one of the objects of the N. A. B. P., that Association has other and, perhaps, more important functions—some of which might be mentioned:

(a) Higher standards of education both as regards preliminary and college education.

(b) More uniform examinations by Boards of Pharmacy—based on minimum standards of Pharmaceutic education and uniform legislation.

(c) Placing the Association on a financial basis that will enable it to render to members, schools, etc., the highest degree of service.

Decidedly better conditions are being brought about with reference to some of these conditions by the tendency to closer coöperation between those who teach pharmacy and those who pass final judgment on candidates for registration as pharmacists.

Proceedings of the Local Branches

"All papers presented to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art. III.

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches should be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be *plainly* written, or type-written, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.



BALTIMORE.

Minutes of the October meeting, Baltimore Branch, American Pharmaceutical Association, held in the Assembly Hall of Hynson, Westcott & Company's Pharmacy, S. E. corner Charles and Franklin Streets, Wednesday, October twentieth, Nineteen Fifteen, at eight p. m.

The notice of the meeting read: As this is to be the first meeting after the summer recess, it is to be more in the nature of an autumn rally. During this recess, the meeting of the parent association has been held, as well as those of the other pharmaceutical bodies and the Baltimore delegates to these meetings are full up to overflowing with enthusiasm, information and ideas and they are to be with us and are to share them with us, so that the coming meetings should be the best in the history of the Baltimore Branch. Some of the delegates are too modest to allow their names to appear on the program, so all the names have been withheld and as there are other things besides those strictly pharmaceutical to be told after a trip from ocean to ocean this meeting should be a rally, not only for pharmacy, but also for our glorious country.

In the absence of the president, Mr. Hodson, Mr. Robert S. McKinney was called to the chair and he presided.

Dr. Engelhardt, who was to have reported, telephoned his inability to be present as visitors from a distance had unexpectedly arrived at his home and he would have to withhold his remarks for a later meeting.

During the different accounts of the meeting in San Francisco, it was brought out that Maryland was very well represented and in proportion to its membership was the best represented of the eastern states.

Six members of the Branch were present; one of the members took his family along, and one member went all the way to Alaska.

Mr. McCarthy of the New York Branch, who is an ex-Baltimorean, was also present on the coast and was likened to the title of Otis Skinner's play at one of the local theatres, in that he seemed to be the "Cock of the Walk."

There was a little criticism of the editing of the accounts of the meeting in that some of the names of those present were misspelled, Miss Cole appearing under the aliases of Cote, Kohl, *et cetera*.

The attendance, to those who have been used to larger meetings in the east, seemed small, but when the distance from the great centers of population was considered, along with the work done, put in shape and planned for the future and when it was realized that the results of the deliberations will be manifested in progress in pharmacy and result in enactments by congress and the legisla-

tures, the meeting was a good one and a great deal was accomplished.

The report of the Commission on Proprietary Medicines was considered at length and was thought to be a step in the right direction and credit should be given to J. H. Beal for his untiring work along these lines.

It was brought out that Mr. Hover of the National Association of Wholesale Drug-gists reported that after thorough investigation in a number of cases that 13½ per cent was the average profit on prescriptions in the ordinary stores and places were actually losing money on their investments in stock.

Dr. Engelhardt's report as chairman of the Scientific Section was lauded and Mr. Lowry's paper on "A Seven-Barrelled Moth Ball Sale," read before the Commercial Section, was commended.

The right and wrong ways of advertising were commented on and it was brought out that in West Virginia the laws were such that a concern was fined for advertising as pure wool, clothing that was a mixture of wool and cotton, and that pure advertising is practically as necessary as pure food and drugs.

The number of women in pharmacy in the west surprised some and was contrasted with conditions in the east where they seemed to be limited to the hospitals and dispensaries.

The fearful and wonderful manner in which some kind of a hybrid mixture of pharmacy, medicine and superstition is conducted in the oriental drug stores in Chinatown caused smiles and horror and afforded amusement.

The banquet was considered the most hilarious in the memory of the oldest delegate and although there were various hints as to the Zone at the exposition, the tales that could be told about it were reserved for another occasion.

Mr. Frames reported for the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy that the word had gone forth that for 1920 high school education and graduation in pharmacy were planned as preliminaries to registration.

Mr. Lowry, in discussing the idea of a line of proprietary medicines trade-marked by the Association and manufactured by the pharmacist, stated that he had intended writing a paper on the subject, but had gotten no farther than the unthreaded notes and expressed it as his individual opinion that, if

the Association did act in the matter, it would be better to have the manufacturing end done by the large concerns, the pharmacist doing the selling only, somewhat along the lines of the imprint goods now carried by so many stores, but with the exception that every member of the Association would push the same line and get the benefit of concerted action and advertising.

Among those who took part in the meeting were Miss Cole, Messrs. Caspari, Frames, James F. Hancock, Hynson, Lowry, McKinney, Meyers, Neal and Schultz.

WM. J. LOWRY, JR.,
Secretary.



PHILADELPHIA.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Tuesday night, October 12th, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 and, there being no new or unfinished business, the program was taken up at once.

Dr. Wilson W. McNeary presented "A New Method for the Preparation of Milk of Magnesia." The paper raised considerable comment and, after a lengthy discussion, during which Prof. E. F. Cook suggested that some volatile oil should be added to milk of magnesia to make it more palatable, Prof. LaWall moved the method as given by Dr. McNeary, with Prof. Cook's suggestion, be referred to the proper sub-committee of the U. S. P. revision committee, having that work in charge. The motion was seconded and, when put to vote, carried.

Dr. Adolph W. Miller gave a very interesting and instructive account of his impression of the Pacific Coast, the California fairs and of the convention of the National Wholesale Drug Association.

After a somewhat brief discussion of the Harrison Act, the meeting adjourned.

J. ED. BREWER,
Secretary.



NASHVILLE.

The Nashville Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association met in joint session with the National Drug Club in the Music Room of the Nashville Y. M. C. A., Thursday, October 21st, President D. J. Kuhn of the Nashville Drug Club presiding.

An address was delivered by State Pure Food Inspector Harry Eskew, in which he reviewed the work accomplished by his office since last July. He asked the earnest co-operation and moral support of all in the enforcement of the seven different laws for which he is responsible, and promised that everyone would be given lawful consideration.

Mr. F. W. Ward, of Memphis, representing the Board of Pharmacy, then in session here, spoke of the druggists' responsibility in the enforcement of anti-narcotic and other pharmacy laws and urged druggists to have manhood enough to report violations coming within their knowledge.

William R. White was then called on and made a plea for law enforcement, after which he read a paper entitled "Some Pharmaceutical Notes," which related some of his recent experiences in wholesale manufacturing.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Fair Trade League advocating the passage of the Stevens Bill in Congress. A motion was passed endorsing the measure and a committee appointed to present the claims of the bill to Tennessee congressmen and senators.

A committee was also appointed to confer with members of a local medical society with reference to a resolution recently adopted by them, threatening to boycott certain druggists.

Dr. J. O. Burge then spoke of the activities of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

WILLIAM R. WHITE, Secretary.



SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association met on Tuesday evening, October 12th, 1915. In the absence of President Schneider, Vice President Jennie M. White presided. The minutes of the September meeting were read and approved.

The report of the program committee was received. The committee approved of the suggestion of Mr. England that a review of the current literature be made a regular feature of the meetings of the various branches. The members assigned the journals to be reviewed and seemed very enthusiastic in this work.

The treasurer reported a surplus in the treasury and showed that the branch was fairly prosperous.

Mrs. Harry Low read a paper on the use of iodine in surgery and called special attention to the solution in benzine which many surgeons are now using. Because of the expense of alcoholic solutions and of the discoloration of the skin benzine is desired. Benzine, likewise has its objections in its unpleasant odor and inflammability. In the discussion which followed there seemed to be a doubt whether the surgeon desires a solution of crystal iodine in benzine or 1½% of the tincture. The writer mentions the difficulty experienced in dissolving the crystal iodine in the benzine.

Writing inks were also discussed. The paper was postponed to a later date. The scarcity of drugs and chemicals and the resulting increase in prices were mentioned and this informal discussion closed a very interesting meeting.

The November meeting will be held on the ninth at 723 Pacific Building, at 8 o'clock.

CLARISSA M. ROEHR,
Secretary.



NEW ENGLAND.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the New England Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on Wednesday evening, October 13, 1915, at the Crawford House in Boston.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Fred W. Archer, Milton, Mass.
Vice President—William H. Glover, Lawrence, Mass.
Secretary-Treasurer—R. Albro Newton, Southboro, Mass.

Chairman Professional Relations Committee—Frank F. Ernst, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Chairman Membership Committee—Carlton B. Wheeler, Hudson, Mass.

After the business meeting the Branch joined the Boston Association of Retail Druggists in listening to Deputy Collector John N. O'Donahoe, who spoke on the rulings of the U. S. Treasury Department in enforcing the Harrison Act. Considerable discussion followed.

R. ALBRO NEWTON,
Secretary.

CINCINNATI

The Cincinnati Branch, American Pharmaceutical Association, opened the session 1915-16 by holding its first meeting at the Metropole Hotel, Friday, October 29th, 1915. The meeting was preceded by an elaborate luncheon, which was attended by most of the Cincinnati members, as well as a number of out-of-town guests, notably Dr. J. H. Beal, Urbana, Ill.; Charles H. Avery, Chicago, Ill.; Walter Rothwell, Hatboro, Pa.; J. G. Heinritz, Holyoke, Mass., and others.

After a short business session, President Charles G. Merrell introduced the principal speaker of the evening, Dr. J. H. Beal, who in his usual happy and convincing style, gave a very interesting talk on the progress and results of the administration of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act, as well as the general progress of pharmacy. Dr. Beal is the author of the Beal Local Option Law of Ohio, as well as one of the framers of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law, and his remarks are therefore considered authentic.

The speaker said we should not be everlastingly tearing up the statutes and bothering the public with propositions for new legislation, without first enforcing the old laws. He advises that the State narcotic laws conform with the Federal laws. He speaks in favor of rational temperance and rational anti-narcotic legislation. Regarding a certain class of preparations containing narcotic drugs and alcohol, which he held were between legitimate and illegitimate medicinal preparations, he said they should not be classed with one or the other, but that the purpose of the sale should be to determine the legality of the transaction. Drug fiends, for example, would take big chances by taking cholera mixtures or corn collodion, containing Cannabis Indica, still narcotics of this class are intended to be included in the illegal list by proposed new legislation. Some go so far as to exclude any liquid containing alcohol on the presumption that alcohol may be regained by distillation and possibly be used as an alcoholic beverage. Such absurd legislation would of course affect all fluid-extracts, tinctures, essences carried by the legitimate drug trade. It is also proposed to include chloral, all the bromides and a number of other valuable drugs on the prescribed list.

The speaker advises that no legislation be

advocated that interferes with the interests of the legitimate druggist or physician, and that legislators should not listen to fanatical reformers. Seek out the real criminal, condemn him, but do not condemn the whole community. Too much legislation interferes with the legitimate uses of alcohol and narcotic drugs, but rational legislation, such as the Harrison Act demands for the regulation of the sale of dangerous and habit-forming drugs, is generally advocated and commended by the druggists, and it is greatly due to the efforts of, and gives great credit to the American Pharmaceutical Association, that this law has been placed on the Statute Books of our country.

CHAS. A. APMEYER, Secretary.



DETROIT.

The Detroit Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association met at the Wayne County Medical Society Building, Friday evening, Oct. 15th, a good attendance being present.

The program consisted of some very interesting papers and discussions on prescription pricing. The subject was gone into very thoroughly in the papers read by Mr. Harry B. Mason, Mr. Chase and Mr. Stewart.

The general opinion seemed to favor the Evan's rule for pricing prescriptions with some exceptions, such as a well known proprietary like Maltine or a small inexpensive prescription like an eye lotion.

A. A. WHEELER, Secretary.



CHICAGO.

The first monthly meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Tuesday evening, October 18th with an attendance of 150 pharmacists and students of pharmacy.

The discussion of this evening centered about the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy Examinations. Leo. L. Mrazek, Frank J. Butler and Wm. J. Clancy, members of the Board of Pharmacy addressed the meeting, presenting the scope of the examinations, the nature of the questions asked and the why and wherefore of this legal testing of the knowledge of candidates for the profession of pharmacy.

Teachers and prominent pharmacists re-

plied. Among those who spoke were Professors W. B. Day, C. M. Snow, A. H. Clark of the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy; Professor C. W. Patterson, of Northwestern University School of Pharmacy; Professor G. L. Secord, of Loyola University School of Pharmacy; Secretary T. H. Potts, of the National Association of Retail Druggists; Secretary I. M. Light, of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association; Secretary H. C. Christensen, of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and Patrick Coffey, vice-president of the Chicago Drug Clerk's Association.

Mr. Mrazek stated that of the six divisions of the examination, namely, pharmaceutical arithmetic, written materia medica, pharmacy and chemistry, the oral quiz and the prescription compounding, in his opinion the pharmaceutical arithmetic was equal in importance to the others. Of the 10 questions of this examination, two were commercial problems, two chemical problems two specific gravity or specific volume problems, two in percentage and two in alligation.

Three points were prominently presented in the discussion and tacitly endorsed by the meeting. First, the absolute need in every state of a strong, properly-conducted examination to determine the fitness of the candidate to enter pharmacy. Second, the great desirability of the pre-requisite, i. e. a thorough training in a suitable systematic course of study in a school or college of pharmacy before admission to the State Board examination. Third, the importance of adequate preliminary education before admission to the school of pharmacy. Mr. Christensen stated that the only safety for the profession of pharmacy lies in raising the standard of pharmaceutical education. He earnestly desired and expected that by 1920 the colleges of pharmacy would require a high school education for admission to their classes and that boards of pharmacy would require college graduation for admission to their examinations.

The Illinois Board of Pharmacy Examinations were as a rule highly commended. The scope of their examinations has been adopted by many other states. Criticism was made against the type of question that is not directly applicable to the U. S. P. or N. F. That is, questions in botany and plant histology should test the candidates knowledge of the botanical and histological terms used

in U. S. P. or N. F. The same holds true for questions in theoretical and analytical chemistry and theoretical pharmacy.

E. N. GATHERCOAL, Secretary.

<>

PITTSBURGH.

The initial meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association for the season of 1915-16 was held at the College of Pharmacy, Friday, October 15th at 8 p. m. The programme as announced was "Proposed Wood Alcohol Legislation." The discussion to be opened by Dr. Louis Emanuel.

The opening pronouncement made by Dr. Emanuel was that under the Poison Law of Pennsylvania wood alcohol is not a poison according to the definition set down therein. Physiologically ethyl alcohol, as well as methyl alcohol, are considered to have toxic properties; of the two, the latter is regarded as the most potent, it is regarded as so potent that legislation for a proper regulation of its sale seems desirable.

Referring to action taken at the 1915 meeting of the A. Ph. A. on this subject a certain type of label was recommended for general adoption for wood alcohol containers, a portion of the wording being, "It is unlawful to use this fluid in any article of food, beverage or medicinal or toilet preparation, intended for internal or external use." Now, said Dr. Emanuel, this label looks all right, but it is not truthful, in the statement that its use is unlawful in toilet preparations, at least in Pennsylvania, for the reason that this State has no law on the subject. The Pennsylvania Food Act of 1909 prohibits the use of "Alcohol or any other ingredient deleterious to health" in any food, or article that is used in the preparation of any food. It considers food to include beverages, hence so far wood alcohol is tabooed, but not so in toilet preparations.

Dr. Blumenschein said he had interviewed the coroner on the subject who said there had never been a case of wood alcohol poisoning brought to the attention of his office during his incumbency covering a number of years.

Dr. Darbaker said the use of wood alcohol in hat making industry is common and many workmen have become blind from its effects. He presented an article on the subject contained in a magazine in which one hundred cases were cited of deaths and blindness.

Dr. Blumenschein said there are a number of States in which no record is kept, hence the number of deaths as officially reported could have but little bearing as a whole.

Dr. Saalbach cited personal experience with a refined wood alcohol, the label upon which claimed it to be non-poisonous and commended its use in the preparation of external remedies such as tincture of iodine, etc. Later this misstatement having been called to the attention of the manufacturers, the wording of the label was changed.

The ordinance effective in New York City was commended and on motion of Dr. Julius A. Koch the Branch adopted a resolution advising that an effort be made to have legislation in accord therewith adopted generally.

Dr. Wurdach exhibited by blackboard illustration a method in use by him in the post-graduate course of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy for producing methyl alcohol which proved a very interesting and instructive demonstration.

B. E. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

The Pharmacist and the Law

RULING UNDER HARRISON LAW SUSPENDED.

The ruling contained in the first paragraph of Treasury Decision No. 2244, requiring the quantity of narcotic drug to the ounce or if in tablet form, the total number of tablets, and the quantity in grains per tablet to be indicated on the official narcotic order forms, is hereby suspended until January 1, 1916, in order to give manufacturers, dealers and other persons who make use of these order forms, an opportunity to adjust themselves to the changed conditions necessitated by the treasury decision referred to.

The second paragraph of Treasury Decision No. 2244, relating to the signing of narcotic order forms, is not suspended.



NEW YORK WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS TO OBSERVE N. Y. HEALTH BOARD'S FORMULA DISCLOSURE ORDINANCE.

Eleven New York drug jobbers go on record as willing to comply with the ordinance

forbidding handling of proprietary medicines unless registered with Health Department—Also indorse federal legislation of similar character.

Seemingly reconciled to the idea that legislation of a national as well as of a local character, to compel the disclosure of qualitative formulas and the registration of all proprietary medicines is close at hand, several leading representatives of the wholesale drug trade of New York City have placed themselves on record, in a letter to the Commissioner of Health, as favoring a federal enactment regulating the sale of such goods, in addition to signifying their intention of complying with the local Health Board's ordinance on this subject.

This action on the part of some of the wholesale drug houses in New York City, whereby they have pledged themselves to observe the provisions of Section 117 of the local Sanitary Code, which becomes effective December 31, without interposing any objection to their enforcement, follows closely upon a similar submission to this local ordinance on the part of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, representing the retail druggists of New York City.

It had been expected that considerable opposition to the enforcement of this ordinance, which was adopted by the local Health Board to assist the local health commissioner in his campaign against "nostrums," would be manifested by the wholesale and retail drug trades of New York City, as well as by the national organization representing the proprietors and manufacturers of "patent" or proprietary medicinal preparations. The latter organization, in fact, has already made plans for fighting this ordinance in the courts and for attempting to have it adjudicated unconstitutional. Although some of the local drug jobbers, as well as retail druggists, have been summoned to appear as defendants in prosecutions begun by the local Health Department for their distribution of proprietary remedies, which the department has declared to be misbranded within the meaning of Subdivision "c" of Section 116 of the local Health Board's sanitary code, none of these jobbers now appears desirous of opposing openly the enforcement of the board's formula disclosure ordinance and, as the retail druggists' representative organization, the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, has recently asked the local health com-